

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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ETHIOPIA

NINE ATTEMPTS TO KILL MENGISTU OVER LAST YEAR REPORTED

LD281929Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] It has been disclosed that counterrevolutionaries, coordinated and directed by internal agents who infiltrated the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], have made nine abortive attempts over the last year to assassinate Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC.

Adequate evidence has been found from records as to how the assassination attempts on Comrade Chairman Mengistu were coordinated, who took part in those attempts, how the plots were foiled and how many assassins were annihilated and apprehended.

According to the evidence, the first four of the nine attempts to assassinate the comrade chairman took place in September 1977, when Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Marian was on his way home from work at the Grand Palace. Active participants in these attempts were 16 notorious hired assassins of whom--according to the records--three were brought secretly to Addis Ababa by the Eritrean Liberation Front, an Eritrean secessionist group.

The fifth abortive attempt was made last year on the day the comrade chairman was supposed to have given certificates to graduates trained in the "Yakatit 66" political school. It is disclosed that nine leading hired assassins were assigned for this mission.

The sixth attempt took place the same year, on the day the comrade chairman attended the passing out of cadet officers trained at the "Genet" military school.

The seventh occurred when he went to the Indian Embassy to express his condolences over the death of the Indian president.

The ninth attempt [eighth attempt not mentioned] to assassinate the comrade chairman was planned to coincide with his working activities along the Bole [international airport] route.

ERITREAN SPOKESMAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING AGAINST ETHIOPIANS

JN282101Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 Jun 78 JN

[Text] The fierce battles being waged between the Eritrean revolutionaries and the Ethiopian occupation forces are continuing in different areas in Eritrea. The ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY reported today that the Ethiopian occupation forces have moved along four axes in an attempt to recapture the liberated city of (Tchin) and to break the siege imposed on the city of Barentu.

The news agency further reported that large Ethiopian forces moved in the direction of the Eritrean city of (Abbi Khada) with the aim of occupying it, and then advancing toward the liberated city of Mandafara, south of the capital of Asmara. A spokesman for the Eritrean revolution has stated that the revolutionaries have repulsed all the attacks and inflicted heavy human and material losses on the Ethiopian forces. They also seized a number of tanks and other equipment.

ERITREAN OFFICIAL SAYS ETHIOPIA REJECTED PEACE PROPOSAL

JN281800Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Ahmad Nasir, chairman of the Eritrean Revolutionary Council, has stated that the Ethiopian regime recently rejected a proposal by the Eritrean Liberation Front to settle the existing conflict between them through peaceful means. Nasir stressed that the Ethiopian military regime is trying to settle the issue by military means. Thus the Ethiopian military regime is working to escalate its aggressive war against the Eritrean people and is also working to instill feelings of hatred by the Ethiopian people toward the Eritrean people.

In a statement to the ERITREAN NEWS AGENCY today, the chairman of the Eritrean Revolutionary Council called on democratic peace-and freedom-loving forces, and on international public opinion to denounce and condemn the Ethiopian regime's stand which is hostile to the Eritrean people's rights to freedom and independence.

Ahmad Nasir is currently on a visit of several days to Syria for discussions with Syrian officials on the latest developments in the area, particularly in Africa.

ERITREAN GUERRILLA GROUPS SEEK TALKS WITH ETHIOPIA

TA290905Y Paris AFP in English 0808 GMT 29 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, June 29 (AFP)--The Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council and the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front have said they are ready to negotiate directly and unconditionally with the Ethiopian Government, the Lebanese progressive daily newspaper Al-SAFIR reported today.

Al-SAFIR wrote that the two movements concluded an agreement at Aden (South Yemen) last week declaring that "continued fighting between Eritrea and Ethiopia was not in the interest of the two peoples."

The newspaper quoted the two groups saying: "with this conviction we affirm the necessity to reach a peaceful settlement (of the conflict) and are entirely disposed to hold direct negotiations and without conditions with the Ethiopian Government to reach such a settlement, based on the right to self-determination and according to the principles of scientific socialism."

The movements declared themselves "the only legitimate representatives of the Eritrean people" and denounced "the defamation campaigns against socialist countries which support the peoples' fight in the region."

KENYA

FOREIGN MINISTER REITERATES POLICY ON SOUTH AFRICA

LD281436Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Dr Mungai Waiyaki, has called for armed struggle to free the people of Azania from oppression and torture by the South African racist dictatorship.

Addressing a revised press conference in Nairobi yesterday, Dr Waiyaki said that companies operating in South Africa should not be allowed to have trade links with Kenya. He reiterated the government's policy of noncollaboration with the racist regime.

NAIROBI: SOMALI DIPLOMAT DEFECTS TO KENYA

LD281738Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The first secretary in the Somali Embassy in Uganda, Mr Osman Abshir Egal, has defected to Kenya. Mr Egal, 37 years old, has accused President Siad Barre of perpetuating a reign of terror which has made several educated Somali flee for safety in foreign countries.

Addressing a press conference in Nairobi today, Mr Egal described Gen Siad Barre as a supreme dictator who has trampled the basic freedom of the Somali people. He said that Somalia was ripe for political change, and that was why he had defected to join those who are ready to effect the changes. He made a pathetic appeal to Gen Siad Barre to resign immediately and return the country to civilian rule.

In April this year the former Somali ambassador to Kenya, Mr Husayn Haji Dualleh defected to Kenya after deserting his brigade in the Ogaden. Mr Egal asserted that other leading political figures including the former premier, Muhammad Egal, are still in detention under abject conditions.

NAIROBI ON NEED FOR SOMALIA'S NEIGHBORS TO ARM THEMSELVES

LD231304Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary: "The Way It Is"]

[Excerpts] The need for a country to arm itself does not always come about as a result of East-West rivalry. There have been situations whereby nations have been subjected to external aggression by hostile neighbors for reasons and motives other than the competition between East and West. The recent conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia is a case in point.

As is well known, Somalia harbors expansionist designs of creating a Greater Somalia. Her invasion of Ethiopia and her ill intentions against Kenya and Djibouti are expressions of this declared desire for expansion. The corollary of this is that those countries that feel threatened by Somalia's expansionist policy--that is, Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti--have to arm themselves to counter the threat posed by Somalia. In other words, while Somalia arms herself for aggressive purposes, her neighbors have to arm themselves for defensive purposes.

It is in this light that willingness by Western powers to arm Somalia must be viewed with great concern not only by those countries that are threatened by Somalia's hostile policy but also by all peace-loving nations of the world.

The Western powers have tried to justify their intended delivery of arms to Somalia by claiming that such armaments would be used for defense purposes only. Somalia, on the other hand, has taken great pains in her efforts to convince these Western countries that such weapons as may be forthcoming would not be used to launch any new wars or transferred to third parties without the consent of the donors.

But, unfortunately, promises can easily be made as broken. How, for instance, would the Western arms suppliers keep track of weapons supplied to Somalia to make sure that they are used in accordance with any provisions that attached to the deal?

Worse still, how can Somalia, whose forces are reported to be back in the battlefield in the Ogaden fighting alongside pro-Somali insurgents, be expected to keep any promises pertaining to the use of arms at her disposal? There are numerous historical instances where weapons have been offered with conditions that they would not be used for offensive purposes only to be used later for those very purposes.

It beats commonsense to comprehend how Siad Barre, who was already broken his promises on withdrawal from the Ogaden fighting, can be expected to keep the promise where others in similar circumstances have failed. That Somalia has enemies bent on committing acts of aggression against her is a far-fetched excuse devised to rationalize her desire to acquire destructive weapons to enable her once again to raise havoc with her neighbors. With 300 tanks, several squadrons of modern jet fighters and bombers and 43 thousand men under arms, Somalia is more than adequately armed for defensive purposes.

For making the difficult decision on whether to replenish Somali with arms lost during her recent adventure in Ethiopia, Western powers must at least demand that Somalia renounce her claim on her neighbor's territories, including Kenya. Failure by these powers to demand these conditions will only result in the escalation of tension in the Horn of Africa. That is the way it is.

SOMALIA

PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE WRITES TO OAU LEADER ON AIR RAIDS

LD281828Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Challe Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic (SDR), today sent a message to the president of the Republic of Gabon, who is also the current OAU chairman, briefing him on the recent aggressive air raids by the Abyssinians on districts and villages in the SDR where civilians live.

Challe Siad said in his message: I inform your excellency that Abyssinian warplanes raided and bombarded civilian populated areas in the SDR, killing 13 people, including women and children, and injuring 52 others, some very seriously, while at the same time causing extensive damage to property and animals belonging to the people living in those areas. Eleven aircraft took part in the recent savage air raids by the Abyssinians on the towns of Borama, Gabileh, (Goluched), (Goryoawo), Kalabed, Baliano and Abdulquadir, all in the northwest regions of the SDR. The warplanes raided the areas three times between 22 and 25 June.

The president also informed His Excellency Omar Bongo, OAU chairman, that allied forces composed of Abyssinians and Cubans were massed in many areas near the SDR's border, the motive being, he said, to invade the SDR. Challe Siad also said in his message that the naked aggression and hostility was an infringement of the OAU and UN charters, and would not only endanger Somalia but the peace and stability in the Horn of Africa region and the world in general.

SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre also declared in his message that Somalia had on several occasions tried to confront the naked aggression on its sovereignty through peaceful means and had long tolerated this aggression, and he strongly emphasized that Somalia will defend itself if the Abyssinians ever again cross into Somalia and endanger its peace.

Finally, Challe Siad called upon the chairman of the OAU to convey the message to heads of states and countries of the OAU.

MOGADISCIO CITES DANAB ON SUCCESSES OF LIBERATION FRONTS

LD281504Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The gallant warriors of the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] killed 205 soldiers of the intransigent Abyssinian colonialists and destroyed 7 trucks, killing all of the soldier passengers, at (Fayin) on 22 June. On the same day, the freedom fighters killed 130 enemy soldiers and burned 4 military vehicles near (Gudalei) east of Dagahabur.

This report, which is published in DANAB, the official mouthpiece of the WSLF, adds that Somali-Abo Liberation Front freedom fighters killed 180 enemy troops and destroyed 4 armored cars in a fierce battle at (Warritiglo), near Negele.

On the 20th of this month WSLF freedom fighters engaged in a very fierce battle with the troops of the intransigent colonialists at Kebri Beyan and killed 98 soldiers, including all of the officers present. They also destroyed two tanks and six military vehicles.

The report also adds that the Abo freedom fighters on 19 June killed 70 enemy troops and captured 5 soldiers, together with materials, light arms and 81 (?mauser) guns, near a place called (Garaba), in Negele region.

On 17 June the gallant Abo fighters captured 8 enemy soldiers and killed 20 others at (Dataloma), in Negele region.

Troop Train Destroyed

LD241348Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] A train carrying 141 soldiers of the black Abyssinian colonialists was destroyed by Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters on 18 June as it was passing through the village of (Laas Harare) between (Haragale) and (Ashia). All those on board were killed in this surprise attack on the train.

On 19 June the valiant freedom fighters of the WSLF killed 36 Cuban and three Abyssinian soldiers in a surprise attack which took place in a locality called (Golojo) in the region of Faymbiro. In the fight the WSLF destroyed all the enemy vehicles.

On the same day the freedom fighters of [word indistinct] destroyed three military vehicles and all their equipment and killed the soldiers on board. The freedom fighters launched their attack while the enemy troops were traveling on the road between Jijiga and (Garab Asse).

This news, which appeared in the newspaper of the liberation fronts this morning, added that on 17 June the freedom fighters of the WSLF inflicted heavy casualties in dead and wounded on the allied forces stationed at (Garab Asse) in Jijiga region and destroyed their military base. In the same fight the WSLF burned three enemy military vehicles and one armored car and at the same time recovered livestock which the enemy had looted from the population around a well called (Wafdhub) between Gerlogubi and Warder. Other reports say that the freedom fighters launched further attacks against the enemy at a place called (Tayeen), destroying four tanks, killing a large number of enemy soldiers and wounding many others. DANAB also reports that on 17 June the freedom fighters of the Somali-Abo Liberation Front destroyed three military vehicles and captured a large amount of weapons from the enemy, killing a large number of enemy soldiers at a place called (Sadeh Ges) near Bokol Mayo in Negele district, Sidamo region.

Cuban Casualties Claimed

LD271932Y Mogadisco Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] On 19 June the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] freedom fighters killed 350 enemy troops and destroyed six trucks carrying troops when they launched a surprise attack in Gode. On 17 June the WSLF also killed 150 Abyssinian troops when they launched another surprise attack at the town of Kalafo.

"The reports, which were carried in today's issue of DANAB, mouthpiece of the Somali liberation fronts, added that on 21 June the WSLF forces killed 100 enemy troops near Babile, five of whom were Cuban mercenaries; they also destroyed the vehicles in which the enemy troops were traveling.

"On the same day and the following day units of the allied forces led by Russian officers invaded the town of (Ghabri Bayah) and massacred women, children and elderly people. DANAB added that in retaliation for the destruction and losses inflicted in them by the WSLF forces, the fleeing allied troops burned the homes of innocent civilians and killed many civilians, the majority of whom were women and elderly people."

DANAB further reports that the Somali-Abo Liberation Front killed 60 allied soldiers and destroyed two vehicles when they attacked (Meho). The Somali freedom fighters also killed 45 soldiers and wounded many at a place about 10 km from El Kere.

TANZANIA

S. AFRICAN PAN-AFRICANIST CONGRESS CONFERENCE OPENS

LD271534Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Arusha--A 6-day conference of the Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa, PAC, opens in Arusha this afternoon. The conference is expected to plan a new strategy for the liberation of South Africa and elect a new president of the party.

Over 150 delegates, including 50 observers from mass movements in South Africa, are expected to attend. The election of PAC's new president follows the death earlier this year of its founder-president, Ndugu (Mwangaliso) Sobukwe, in Kimberley, South Africa. About 100 delegates, including the acting president, Ndugu Potlako Leballo, members of the party's central committee and leaders of the South Africa People's Liberation Army have already arrived in Arusha for the talks.

A rally is expected to be held next Sunday after the official closing of the conference.

UGANDA

AMIN ACCOMPANIES STRIKE FORCE ON SEARCH, DESTROY MISSION

LD281730Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Life President Amin has addressed representatives of the members of the Uganda striking force, who later left with him for a special mission to all corners of Uganda. The meeting took place at State House, Entebbe. During their mission, they are going to destroy and turn any mercenary movement on all borders as smoke [as heard], and all of them will come back to their regiment safely.

The members of the strike force have been trained in the use of all types of modern and sophisticated weapons of all international categories, which can close any mercenary chapter in any part of Uganda.

The president warned all the members of the Uganda Armed Forces to immediately refrain from the habit of taking peoples' property by force. The Ugandan leaders said: This kind of hunger for riches should not be tolerated in the Uganda Armed Forces.

Al-haj Amin urged them as members of the striking force to fight independently without requiring any reinforcements from any regiment because they have been skillfully trained in many modern military war tactics.

CHAD

MALLOUM VISITS EAST, CENTRAL AREAS IN 3-DAY TOUR

PA290345Y Paris AFP in English 0334 GMT 29 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Ndjamena, June 29 (AFP)--President Felix Malloum returned here yesterday after a three-day tour of east and central areas of Chad in a bid to bolster confidence in his embattled regime.

In speeches to [word indistinct] local officials, he attacked "Libyan aggression" and said Libya was occupying part of Chad because Chad was rich.

The fighting in Chad was not over religion, he said, but over the country's mineral wealth.

The people had to make a choice between being "free and poor in one's own country or rich under slavery," he said.

Speaking in the town of Ati, in the central region prefecture of Batha, Gen. Malloum strongly attacked Mahamat Acyl, one of the leaders of the Goukouni wing of the rebel National Liberation Front (FROLINAT).

He called him "an adventurer" who had taken up the cause of revolution because he had failed to find a place in the new regime after the April 1975 coup which ousted president Ngarta Tombalbaye and brought Gen. Malloum to power.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU SIGNS AMNESTY LAW FOR ZAIRIAN EXILES

LD281416Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 0955 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kinshasa--Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, president-founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] and president of the republic, this morning signed law No 78/012 of 28 June 1978 granting an amnesty to all persons of Zairian nationality who have taken refuge abroad as a result of infractions of the laws of the Republic of Zaire.

Here is the text:

Law No 78/012 of 28 June 1978 granting an amnesty to all persons of Zairian nationality in refuge abroad as a result of infractions of the laws of the Republic of Zaire:

The Legislative Council has adopted, and the president-founder of the MPR and president of the republic hereby promulgates, the following law:

Article 1: An amnesty is granted to all Zairians who, as of 24 June 1978, were in refuge abroad, whether as a result of an infraction against the external or internal security of the state, or for any other infraction of the laws and rulings of the Republic of Zaire, and provided that the persons concerned return to Zairian territory before 31 December 1978.

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C 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

Article 2: The present law comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

Kinshasa, 28 June 1978; Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, lieutenant general.

OFFICIAL STRESSES ROLE OF CIVILIANS IN DEFENSE

LD241032Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 2008 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Kinshasa, AZAP--Brigadier Eluki, secretary of state for defense, has spoken at the Makanda Kabobi Institute--IMK--on the civilian's role in national defense. "The secretary of state said that national defense cannot be the prerogative of the military alone; it must be everyone's concern. Zaire's national defense, the speaker said, is based on the country's fundamental political options and foreseeable conflicts.

"(?Turning to the role) of the militant civilian in (?general) defense, Brigadier Eluki pointed out that the process of giving responsibility to the militant civilian has both an individual and collective (?aspect), in time of peace as in time of war. To this end he envisages the creation of a civil defense and civilian protection corps responsible for coordinating and determining the action of civilian militants.

"Referring to the Shaba wars and the terrorists' plot, the IMK's guest deplored the lack of vigilance and a certain negligence on the part of the populace, adding that on the other hand the support-marches and collections organized by the populace were a sign of [word indistinct] and national cohesion.

"Finally he emphasized the role that the people's commissars must play in making the Zairian masses responsible so that Zaire can live forever in peace and security (?within the policy of) authenticity and freedom it has mapped out for itself."

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY RETURNS HOME FROM PARIS, BRUSSELS

LD232140Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1130 GMT 23 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kinshasa AZAP--Citizen Bokana Wondangela, assistant director in the office of the president-founder, president of the republic, returned to Kinshasa this morning at the end of an official mission in Brussels and Paris. He spent about 2 weeks in the two capitals.

RESIGNED ENVOY OUTLINES PLANS FOR NATIONAL 'RECONCILIATION'

LD221501Y Brussels LE SOIR in French 14 Jun 78 p 3 LD

["C.B. report: "After overcoming some 'minor difficulties with the police,' Mr Makosso intends to devote himself to his political plan"]

[Text] Mr Mbeka Makosso, who has resigned from the post of Zairian ambassador to Iran, is now in Belgium, and it appears that after being questioned by the police in front of the press center office in Brussels and after his papers have been checked, his situation has been straightened out. [paragraph continues]

Having overcome what he calls "minor difficulties with the police," Makosso now intends to devote himself to the political plan which prompted him to break with the Zairian "establishment" to which he had belonged since the country achieved independence since, after studying economics, he became in turn state commissioner for economic affairs, ambassador to the Common Market, head of President Mobutu's office, finance and economy minister and ambassador to Paris, the United States, the FRG, and finally, Iran.... In other words, even though he intends to remain very discreet with respect to his contacts both in Zaire and abroad, Mbeka Makosso knows everybody. This has probably prompted him to announce the creation of a "national movement for union and reconciliation" whose aim apparently is to try to "neutralize the civil war atmosphere which prevails in the country and prevent in the future any more of the plots and conspiracies by which Zaire has unfortunately made itself conspicuous during the past 3 years." Mr Makosso stated that, as far as the immediate future was concerned, he intends to "support a fraternal return of the Lunda ethnic group to the Zairian family."

After recalling all the tribulations experienced by the "Katangese gendarmes" and those who have joined them during a period extending from the Tshombe era to the exile in Angola, Makosso emphasized that the regime's opponents of Lunda origin occupy almost an entire Angolan province bordering on Zaire and that their forays into Shaba are gradually becoming bloodier and better organized, to such an extent that production equipment in Kolwezi could well be destroyed as a result....

"We must be reconciled with them," Makosso stated, adding that he is taking very seriously General Mbumba's statement in which he promised to continue the struggle and return to Zaire. This is why Makosso has sent a letter to President Mobutu in which he asked the president to reconsider the problem and establish contacts with the leaders of the "Katangese gendarmes" in order to learn what they really want. However, he stated, "I had a feeling when listening to a report on the press conference given by the president in Paris that this need for national reconciliation has been put into cold storage and this made me decide to resign my post and make my peace proposals known." With this end in mind, he explains in a written statement, Makosso wants to soon to publish a minimum program which will determine the main objectives which his "movement for union and reconciliation" intends to achieve. Mr Makosso remains very discreet with respect to any contacts he might already have established both with certain Zairian circles and with Zaire's "Western friends," but he asserts that he feels hopeful as far as the future is concerned.

"Talks must be held," he stated, "do not forget that we have invented difficulties." And he flares up at "ex cathedra statements by foreigners that there is no alternative to President Mobutu's regime--the Zairian people themselves," he said, "should be allowed to express their views. In any case, they will in any case express their views in the present difficult situation." Even though he does not deny that the National Front for the Liberation of Congo might have been in more or less close contact with the Cubans, Mr Makosso seems to believe in the possibility of resuming dialog and effecting a reconciliation among all Zairians. As for the present regime, he asserts, without laboring the point, that "it is too personal and that, consequently, it would find it very difficult to mend its ways...."

As far as foreign policy is concerned, Makosso believes that it is necessary to see to it that the Zairian people do not needlessly suffer from East-West ideological rivalry and emphasizes that the only foreign policy desirable for Zaire is a policy based on nonalignment, implying respect for the sovereignty of states. Mr Makosso also repeatedly emphasized the sufferings of the Zairian people themselves. "In Shaba," he stated, "more than 1,500 Zairians have been killed. This is a lot of people--far too many. Bloodshed must stop in Zaire and the people, who have never been granted any respite, should at last be really able to live happily and enjoy peace. Not bogus peace in the shadow of foreign rifles but peace of hearts and souls, a token of genuine reconciliation."

BENIN

ANGOLA'S NETO MEETS KEREKOU; COOPERATION DISCUSSED

PA281248Y Paris AFP in English 1200 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Cotonou, June 29 (AFP)--Angolan President Agostinho Neto paid a 20-hour visit to Benin capital here en route for Luanda from his summit meeting in Guinea-Bissau with Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

Before leaving today, President Neto discussed with President Mathieu Kerekou the problems of cooperation between the two countries' ruling parties. The Angolan leader said these talks would be continued in future. President Neto also criticized the African intervention force created in Paris, which he described as a "French or European" force and not an "African intervention force."

Neto Comments

LD281524Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Dr Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Cotonou yesterday afternoon from Bissau accompanied by a 20-man official delegation. President Neto was received at the airport by Mathieu Kerekou, president of Benin, members of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and many members of the Benin Workers Central Trade Union.

On his arrival, the Angolan head of state told the press that he was personally following the efforts which the Benin People's Party has been making in the building of a truly sovereign state. The Cotonou stopover, President Neto said, is a demonstration of Angola's sympathy with the heroic people of Benin. Agostinho Neto also said that Angola must surmount the various difficulties it is facing at the moment and concentrate its greatest efforts on repulsing attacks from the racist regimes in southern Africa.

Angolan youth, President Neto said, are the vanguard of the revolution. It is the Angolan youth who are fighting on the national production and military fronts. It is also the militant Angolan youth who are building socialism through their efforts and sacrifices.

Speaking of the talks he held in Bissau with his Portuguese counterpart, President Agostinho Neto said that these were held in a climate of confidence. The results of my meeting with the Portuguese head of state were positive and encouraging, the Angolan president added. Agostinho Neto also reaffirmed his support for the African liberation movements, to which Angola is extending militant, active support in accordance with the OAU Charter.

MALI

MOUSSA TRAORE DISCUSSES SAHEL DROUGHT, CONFLICTS

LD281417Y Brussels LA SOIR in French 22 Jun 78 p 3 LD

["C.B." report]

[Text] Speaking to journalists after his visit to the EEC, Mali head of state Col Moussa Traore stressed that the drought which is again affecting the Sahel countries was the main topic of discussion: This drought is not causing loss of human life as it did 4 years ago, he said, but farmers are being badly affected.

Since one of the main problems is lack of transport, Mali has asked for aid to transport food to the worst hit areas. Furthermore, Col Moussa Traore indicated that long-term measures have been taken since the 1974 drought: "The most essential thing is controlling the water supply, and that is why, with EEC aid, we have begun to build two dams, but this work is very costly."

Questioned on the possibility of renewing the Lome convention and the inclusion of human rights in the new agreement which the European countries are demanding, Col Moussa Traore stressed that he is not opposed to this idea, but he also pointed out that some European countries waited more than a decade before ratifying the European human rights convention and that "these rights must also be upheld by those who wanted to see them written down in black and white."

As for the conflict between Mali's two neighbors, Algeria and Mauritania, over Western Sahara, the president pointed out that Mali has always supported self-determination and adherence to the OAU Charter. "We are willing to help our Mauritanian brothers and friends to end this conflict and we have always made a major step in this direction." As regards the inter-Africa force sent to Shaba, the Mali president, who took part in the Franco-African summit in Paris, said that "any plan for an inter-African force should be discussed by African heads of state within the framework of the OAU. Now, this notion has already been discussed at the OAU, but no decision has been taken."

Questioned on the presence of the Cubans in Africa and also on the French intervention in Shaba, Col Moussa Traore said quite clearly that he condemned the presence of any foreign forces in Africa just as he previously condemned the presence of colonial forces. The Mali president stressed that his country greatly appreciated Belgian aid and cooperation, especially the fact that air force planes were sent to help populations hit by drought, and he added that the Mali delegation was warmly welcomed in Brussels.

NETO ENVOY CONVEYS MESSAGE, COMMENTS ON RAIDS

PA281829Y Paris AFP in French 1153 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bamako, 28 Jun (AFP)--Andre Petroff, an alternate member of the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and commander in chief of the Angolan police, said in Bamako on Tuesday night that "it is the strategy of our party to keep the African countries constantly informed about the situation prevailing on our continent, particularly in southern Africa." Petroff, President Agostinho Neto's special envoy who brought a personal message from Neto to Malian chief of state Col Moussa Traore, was received by Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation. He added that the Malian diplomatic chief had confirmed to him that the two countries share the same viewpoints in all [words indistinct] Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, Petroff will also carry a personal message from the Angolan president. Petroff denied that his country was involved in the recent events in Zaire, affirming that President Mobutu's charges that the country was undergoing a difficult economic situation and other problems are false. Regarding the armed struggle by the Angolan opposition, Petroff said that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola and the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, puppet groups created by our enemies, are trying to launch raids from Namibia and Zaire and to create a situation of instability in our country.

ANGOLA

BANK GOVERNOR LEAVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS IN JAPAN

LD261322Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Victor de Carvalho, governor of the National Bank of Angola, left last night for a working visit to Japan. De Carvalho said he will be holding talks with Japanese officials on financial cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and Japan.

MADAGASCAR

PRESIDENT RATSIRAKA DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

PA281608Y Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Antananarivo, Jun 28 (AFP)--Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka left here today for a visit to the Soviet Union, reliable sources said.

Meanwhile, Malagasy sources in Moscow today said President Ratsiraka was expected to stay a week on his official visit to the Soviet Union starting tomorrow morning.

During that time he will have two or three days in Moscow for talks with Kremlin leaders and then visit various Soviet republics.

Today the Soviet Government daily, IZVESTIA, paid tribute to the path of non-capitalist development Madagascar had taken and to Soviet-Malagasy relations.

President Ratsiraka is accompanied by his wife and a large delegation including members of the Supreme Council of the Revolution and the government. It will be his first visit to the Soviet Union in his capacity as president of Madagascar.

ANGOLAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ANTANANARIVO FOR TALKS

PA281542Y Paris AFP in French 1133 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Antananarivo, 28 Jun (AFP)--The need to set up a monolithic bloc of progressive countries was at the core of the talks which an Angolan delegation held with the Malagasy foreign affairs minister, the national agency, ANTA, reported.

The two parties discussed imperialism' offensive both in Africa and the Indian Ocean and noted the similarity of their views on the need for the progressive countries of the world in general and Africa in particular to bolster their unity and solidarity in order to set up an unshakeable bloc against the maneuvers of international imperialism and its allies, ANTA noted.

According to the same source, the talks also covered the situation in Africa and the African intervention force, seen by the two parties as an instrument of imperialism and neocolonialism to recover Africa.

Mr Antonio Lengue, the head of the Angolan delegation who is in charge of international cooperation in the MPLA's Department of Foreign Relations, conveyed to the Malagasy minister, Christian Remi Richard [as received] a message from President Agostinho Neto for President Didier Ratsiraka.

The delegation will leave Madagascar on Thursday. It arrived in Antananarivo on Saturday and attended the ceremonies for Madagascar's national independence.

MAURITIUS

PRIME MINISTER RAMGOOLAM ALLEGES LEFTIST PLOT

PA281749Y Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Port Louis, June 28 (AFP)--Mauritius Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam has accused the left-wing opposition of planning to send militants to undergo training in subversion techniques in Cuba and Madagascar today.

In [words indistinct] debate on the 1978/79 budget, Sir Ramgoolam charged yesterday that the opposition Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) was in the process of sending some of its supporters to Cuba and Madagascar as part of a plot to destabilize the established regime.

He added that a Cuban expert was training people in Madagascar and that MMM supporters had been invited to acquaint themselves with subversive methods, before returning to Mauritius.

The leader of the MMM parliamentary opposition, Aneerood Jugnauth, vigorously denied the charges and offered to resign on the spot if the government was able to substantiate its allegations.

Meanwhile Secretary-General Paul Berenger told the prime minister that if he was alluding to the forthcoming youth festival in Cuba, he could assure him that his movement had no plan to send a delegation there.

Sir Seewoosagur welcomed Mr Berenger's assurances but maintained that on the basis of first-hand intelligence, he knew that Cubans were preparing to set up a subversion school in Madagascar to train youths from Mauritius and elsewhere in the use of arms and subversive methods.

Sir Seewoosagur's allegations echoed charges made recently by Gaetan Duval, leader of the Mauritian Social-Democrat Party which is allied with the premier's Labor Party in the ruling coalition.

Meanwhile Foreign Minister Harold Walter rejected opposition criticisms of the prime minister's special adviser for security matters, a Briton.

Mr Walter told parliament that the advisor who has been serving in this country for several years, had foiled three coup attempts since the latest general elections, narrowly won by the ruling coalition.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS FROM CARTER

LD261333Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has sent a message of congratulations to President Samora Machel on the occasion of 25 June [Mozambique independence anniversary].

I am convinced that relations between our two countries will continue in future years to become stronger, guided by a spirit of cooperation, mutual respect and friendship, the message from the U.S. President says.

RHODESIA

MUZOREWA ACCUSES MUGABE TROOPS OF UANC KILLINGS

LD281742Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1112 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Terrorist leader Robert Mugabe's ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] forces are believed to be responsible for the death of four officials of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council [UANC]. The leader of the United African National Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, says special terror squads have been sent into Rhodesia to kill UANC officials who are in touch with guerrillas on a possible cease-fire, according to a report on the front page of this morning's RAND DAILY MAIL from its Salisbury correspondent. The bishop, the current chairman of the interim government's Executive Council, said in an exclusive interview at his office in (Earl Grey) building in Salisbury that the four UANC officials killed in the southeast operational area last week were on a peace mission.

Bishop Muzorewa said he believed special squads had been sent into Rhodesia from Mozambique, where Robert Mugabe's ZANLA forces are based, to disrupt cease-fire efforts.

UK, U.S. ENVOYS MEET WITH CHIEF CHIRAU

LD281250Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Text] The British and American envoys, Mr Graham and Mr Low, today held talks with a member of the Executive Council, Senator Chief Chirau. Chief Chirau declined to give details of the talks but said that the convening of an all-party conference had been discussed. The Anglo-American envoys are expected to leave Rhodesia tomorrow to continue their diplomatic mission with the so-called frontline states.

VAN DER BYL ATTACKS OWEN STAND ON MISSIONARIES' DEATHS

LD281300Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Excerpt] The joint minister of foreign affairs, Mr P.K. Van Der Byl, says he would like to challenge the British foreign secretary, Dr Owen, as to why he consistently refuses to condemn the murderers of missionaries and their families in Rhodesia.

Mr Van Der Byl said there is overwhelming evidence to show that the dreadful atrocities were committed by Patriotic Front terrorists. In the case of the recent Vumba massacre, numerous eyewitness reports from black schoolchildren and black teachers at the mission indicate that the murderers identified themselves as ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] terrorists owing allegiance to Robert Mugabe. Mr Van Der Byl said that in the case of the recent murder of Salvation Army missionaries in Matabeleland, one of the survivors, a missionary, identified the murderers as being ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army] terrorists owing allegiance to Joshua Nkomo.

'ANGRY SCENES' IN PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON VUMBA MASSACRE

LD281314Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0410 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/CA

["Yesterday in Parliament" Program]

[Text] Here is a report on the proceedings yesterday in the House of Assembly, prepared by the RBC [Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation] newsroom:

The British labor government came under strong criticism in the House of Assembly for its stand on the massacre of the 12 missionaries and their families in the Vumba last week. The joint minister of foreign affairs, Mr Van Der Byl, accused the British foreign secretary, Dr Owen, of trying to play down the massacre at the Elim mission. Rhodesian Front [RF] backbenchers claimed that Dr Owen has the blood of the missionaries on his hands because of his attitude to the terrorist Patriotic Front alliance. He said the foreign secretary's attitude is a typical example of trying to play down the importance and degree of tragedy and disgrace of the atrocity.

The joint minister of combined operations and defense, Mr Hawkins, said the gang responsible for the murders was tracked into a nearby tribal trust land where the spoor was lost. He said, however, that several items of intelligence on the incident had now come to hand. The minister said that intensive seek-and-destroy operations are now being carried out using all available manpower, and in addition all available troops are being allocated to the protection of likely targets. Mr Hawkins said he hoped that the security forces would be successful in tracking down the perpetrators of this horrible crime. He told black members of parliament that he resented their attempts to equate the very regrettable deaths of civilians who have been caught in a war situation with the deliberate policy of brutal savagery which is being pursued by the terrorists. There were angry scenes in the house as black opposition members of parliament referred to the killings of African civilians by the security forces, and to claims from members of the British labor government, that Rhodesian troops committed the Elim atrocity for propaganda purposes. Mr Hawkins categorically denied that the security forces were involved. The minister joined in the expression of sympathy for relatives and friends of the victims.

The Elim massacre was raised on the adjournment by Mr Buler, the Rhodesian Front member for the Untali West constituency, which is near the Vumba area. He told the house that there is a mood of unprecedented anger in Untali over the massacre of the missionaries. Mr Butler said it brought into sharp relief the urgency of the issues which face the Executive Council.

A former deputy minister, Mr Moseley, called on the government to close missions temporarily in order to remove the temptation for terrorists to attack soft targets which include women and children. He said that unless intimidation is halted, the interim government will proceed to one-man, one-vote democratic elections at its peril. The RF member for Shaban, Mr De Klerk, described the massacre as the work of barbarians and depraved minds. He said that anyone who thinks that the country will be handed over to such butchers must be insane. The RF member for midlands, Mr Ellsworth, said those responsible for the Elim missionary massacre can only be described as vermin. He deplored opposition members attempts to whitewash those responsible for the atrocities.

Meanwhile, criticism of the lack of leadership by the interim government, which featured in a debate last week, continued in the house yesterday. When debate was resumed on the presidential speech, the RF member for Sinoia-Humvukves, Mr Micklem, said the interim government is missing the opportunity to establish a really dynamic image. He said there are 14 questions that members of parliament are being continually asked about the current situation in the country and to which they are unable to give satisfactory answers. Among the questions are--is there likely to be a reduction in terrorism? Is the civil service to be secure in the future? Are pensions going to be secure? Is justice going to be impartial? And is Rhodesia worth fighting for indefinitely?

The house then adjourned until this morning. The senate, which adjourned on Friday, will resume on July 18 when upper house will continue debate on the president's speech to the opening of parliament.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA, SPECIAL U.S. ENVOY TO HOLD NUCLEAR ENERGY TALKS

LD281434Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1007 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Pretoria--Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said last night he is awaiting a visit from special United States Ambassador Gerard Smith to discuss "matters of mutual international concern" in the field of atomic energy.

Commenting on overseas reports that the South African Government was ready to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, Mr Botha said he had "no desire to join in pure speculation."

But Mr Botha said: "South Africa and the United States have been in contact on matters of mutual international concern and the visit of U.S. Ambassador Smith represents a step in the stages of these negotiations."

Mr Botha would not say when Mr Smith was due to arrive in Pretoria for the talks. A United States Embassy spokesman in Pretoria said last night he was aware of Mr Smith's visit, but would give no details. Dr A.J. Roux, president of the Atomic Energy Board, said last night the matter was "too important and too sensitive" to talk about.

Ambassador Gerard Smith, 68, a career U.S. diplomat, has been associated with international atomic affairs and is the former head of the U.S. delegation to the strategic arms limitation talks held in Helsinki.

He was the chief political adviser to the U.S. during talks with the Russians about safeguards against diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful use to weaponry.

NAMIBIA (SOUTH-WEST AFRICA)

SWAPO-DEMOCRATS OFFER LESS MILITANT ALTERNATIVE TO NUJOMA

LD230945Y London TIMES in English 23 Jun 78 p 6 LD

[Article by diplomatic correspondent David Spanier: "New Voice Emerges in Namibia Debate"]

[Excerpts] A new voice, urging unity, conciliation and, more particularly, acceptance of the Western plan for elections, is emerging in the troubled debate over South-West Africa (Namibia).

The reason that Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the newly formed SWAPO-Democrats, has not been heard until now is that for the past two years he had been held without trial in Zambia and Tanzania.

Released a month ago, without explanation, and bundled out to Copenhagen and thence to London, Mr Shipanga gives an impression of mild, even polite, astonishment at his fate. Happy to be reunited with his wife and family, and grateful that his health stood up to imprisonment, he does not sound resentful. Within a week he was back in African politics, determined to play a part in achieving Namibia's independence.

His SWAPO supporters and colleagues in exile have formed the SWAPO-Democrats, electing Mr Shipanga as president at a meeting in Stockholm. The party will seek power on the basis of reconciliation of tribal and ethnic groups. It will oppose the SWAPO of Mr Sam Nujoma, whom they claim has abandoned democratic principles.

"We realize our country is passing through a critical phase", Mr Shipanga explained. "We have no intention of renouncing the work we have done, in the best years of our lives. We regard ourselves as the custodians of the principles and objectives of the SWAPO we founded 20 years ago."

As a start, SWAPO-Democrats have formed an alliance with the center party, the Namibian National Front, and will concentrate on its own organization in the country. The basis of its policy is acceptance of the Western plan for elections, which it regards as the best hope for a peaceful transfer of power.

"Of course we see Walvis country" he added, commenting on Mr Nujoma's objections to the plan. "We have no intention of giving it up, whatever any treaty may say. But there are many ways of getting it back, without an all-out war."

Mr Shipanga claimed that Mr Nujoma will find it very difficult to return home and had no chance of winning an election. "We still have more than 1,000 people in Zambia in concentration camps, unaccounted for. Their families and friends are in Namibia. Mr Nujoma will have to answer their questions."

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